Lon Stephens Nominated for Governor A Noisy Crowd of Delegates Some Wild Scenes-The Platform as Adopted.

The Nominees For Governor-Lon V. Stephens, of Coope For Lieutenant-Governor-A. H. Beite, of

Franklin county. For Secretary of State-A. A. Lesueur. Lafayette county. For Auditor-James M. Seibert, of Cap Girardeau county. For Treasurer-Frank L. Pitts, of Monroe

For Attorney-General-E. C. Crow. of Jasper For Judge of Supreme Court-Theodor Por Railroad and Warehouse Commission

-Timothy J. Hennessy, of St. Louis. Electors-at-Large John A. Lee, of St. Louis. D. C. Allen, of Clay county. ALTERNATES Charles Lemp, of St. Louis. EL W. Rechow, of Polk county.

District Electors. First-C. G. Fogel, of Schuyler. Second-C. F. Rothwell, of Moberly Third-W. D. Hamilton, of Davis. Fourth-W. T. Jenkins, of Platte. Fifth-Wylle O. Cox, of Kansas City. Sixth-G. C. Dickinson, of Clinton. Seventh-Charles Wilkins, of Polk. Eighth-John Hazzell. Ninth-Thomas Cunningham, of St. Charles Tenth-William F. Fry, of St. Louis. Eleventh -Fellx Gunn, of St. Louis. Twelfth-Daniel L. Hatton, of St. Louis. Thirteenth-Robert Lamar, of Texas. Fourteenth-William N. Evans, of Howell. Fifteenth-John B. Cole, of Barton.

State Central Committee. First District -W. W. Marshal, of Putnam and O. C. Clay, of Lewis. Second-N. J. Winters, of Sullivan, and Virwil Conklin. Third-Joseph F. Cross, of Clinton, and J. M. Sallee, of Harrison. Fourth-James L. Christian, of Atchison

Fifth-W. C. Sterrett, of Kansas City, and J. S. Gossbart, of Lafavette. Sixth-Ailen Glenn, of Cass, and W. O. Jacksion, of Bates. Seventh-Thomas B. Love, of Greene, and R.

C. Howard, Clark. Eighth-J. W. Farris, of Laclede, and John M. Tate. Ninth-Sam B. Cook and J. O. Allison. Tenth-F. G. Zeibig, of St. Louis county, and

Henry Quellmaiz, of St. Louis Eleventh-Thomas E. Barrett and Thomas J Twelfth-Dr. O. E. Foster and Ben F. Brady. Thirteenth-Ell D. Ake, of Iron, and George

T. Lee, of Carter. Fourteenth-C. B. Elkins, of Christian, and Paul B. Moore.

Fifteenth-Gilbert Barbee, of Jasper, and G. S. Hass, of Vernon.

The Missouri democratic state conwention met at Jefferson City at noon Kansas City, was temporary chairman, and C. E. Peers, of Warren county, permanent chairman. Lon V. Stephens was nominated by acclamation | 114; Scullin, 56; Mabrey, 79. for governor. The districts reported electors and members of the state cenelected chairman of the committee. At | the chair to preside. the night session the platform was adopted. Nominatious for lieutenant governor were then in order.



Lon V. Stephens. It required five ballots to name the candidate for lieutenant-governor. John A. Lee, of St. Louis; J. F. Davidson, of Marion; Theo. K. Gash, of Clay; John R. O'Meara, of St. Louis; Geo. T. Gash, 72; O'Meara, 95; Dunn, 76; Bolte,

\$8; E. McCarty, 52. Second Ballot-Lee, 148; Davidson, 38; Gash, 68; O'Meara, 103; Dunn, 88; Holte, 88.

Great disorder prevailed here, and amotion to adjourn was defeated. O'Meara, 131; Dunn, 97; Bolte, 104. Another ballot was ordered, and Gash was dropped.

Fourth Ballot-Lee, 17436; O'Meara 64%; Dunn, 81%; Bolte, 212%. Another ballot was then ordered. 'O'Meara's name was withdrawn.

Before the fifth ballot was commenced the name of Mr. Dunn was withdrawn. The ballot resulted in the comination of Mr. Bolte. Before the wote was announced Mr. Lyon withdrew the name of Mr. Lee, and Mr. Bolte's nomination was made unani-

A. A. Lesueur was nominated by acclamation for secretary of state. The convention then adjourned undil nine a. m. of the 6th.

Second Day. The second day of the convention was one of excitement. But after an hour of turmoil and strife, the convention quieted down, and proceeded to finish the ticket, then adjourned. and the tired delegates made for their

James M. Seibert, of Cape Girardeau, was placed in nomination by Hon. Marsh Arnold, of Scott, and seconded Champ Clark nominated A. H. Kallmeyer, of Montgomery, and T. A. Lave- his eyes deep-set and gray. lock presented the name of Col. Joseph

C. Brown, of Ray. The roll-call progressed slowly, demonstrations of the friends of the nating delegates. various candidates. Before it was concluded Carr, of Montgomery, withdrew statement, and there were cries of Mr. Kallmeyer. The ballot resulted "Name him, name him!" in the nomination of Mr. Seibert. The wote was: Seibert, 335; Kallmeyer, 63;

Brown, 138 On motion of E. T. Orear, of Saline, Col. Frank L. Pitts, of Monroe county, was nominated for state treasurer by medamation.

For attorney-general, Hon, R. P. C. Wilson, of Platte, nominated Morton "Yes, I will name him. His name is Jourdan, of Carroll, and Nat C. Dry- Bill Phelps." den named Sterling P. Bond, of St. There was a tremendous sensation. Jasper, was presented by Col. M. E. Phelps. The colonel sat in his seat, Louis. The name of Renton, of Neosho.

adding up the figures Mr. Jourdan he had never thought that it would be I books a fair and just fellow-servant law was moved to make the nomination of Mr. Crow unanimous. Wild cheering followed, and the motion was declared

Mr. Crow was picked up bodily by the Jasper county delegation and carried to the platform, and when something like order was restored he returned his thanks. Recess was taken till 2:30 p. m.

Nominations for judge of supreme court were taken up. A great demonstration in favor of Judge Brace was made, and the hall rapidly filled up, until standing room could no longer C. C. Fogel, of Schuyler, tried to

stampede the convention with a motion to nominate Judge Brace by acclamation, but was ruled out of order. W. C. Scarritt, of Kansas City, placed in nomination Judge Theodore Brace,

of Monroe county. Col. C. F. Cochran, of St. Joseph, presented the name of Judge Henry M. Ramey, of St. Joseph, and the third and last candidate, Judge D. P. Stratton, of Vernon county, was named by Congressman D. A. De Armond.

The confusion during the roll-call was very great, as delegations marched over the hall, waving flags and cheering. When St. Louis was reached Judge Brace needed but a few votes, and as ward after ward voted solidly for him down to the Twenty-second he won out. Before the vote was announced, Judge Ramey moved that Judge Brace's nomination be made unanimous, which was carried, with wild cheering. The actual vote was: Brace, 276; Ramey, 165, Stratton, 94. Candidates for railroad and ware-

house commissioner to the number of 12 were nominated in the following order: B. F. Bourne, of Scotland; B. A. Head, of Randolph; Charles G. Sain, of Linn; A. J. Connolly, of Johnson; J. W. Morris, of Atchison; A. J. Mitchell, of Kansas City; Joseph H. Garrett, of Kansas City; W C. Branaugh, of Henry; Jim J. Hennessy, of St. Louis; James Scullin, of St. Louis; John G. Burns, of Jefferson, and T. W. Mabrey, of Ripley.

A resolution was adopted to drop the lowest candidate after each ballot. The ballots resulted as follows:

First Ballot-Head, 39; Bourne, 67; Sain, 20; Connelly, 56; Morris, 46; Garnett, 22; Bronaugh, 68: Hennessy, 65; Scullin, 57; Burns, 40; Mabrey, 50. Mr. Sain was dropped.

Second Ballot-Bourne. 79; Head, 56 Connelly, 65; Morris, 34; Garnett, 28; Bronaugh, 63; Hennessy, 78; Scullin, 50; Burns, 33: Mabrey, 45.

Burns and Garnett were dropped. Third Ballot-Bourne, 102; Head, 46 Connelly, 57; Morris, 24; Bronaugh, 89; of the 5th. Judge James Gibson, of Hennessy, 8f; Scullin, 59; Mabrey, 67. Head and Morris were dropped. Fourth Ballot-Bourne, 122; Con-

nelly, 57; Bronaugh, 106; Hennessy, Connelly and Scullin were dropped and, pending roll-call, Hon. Jefferson trai committee. Sam B. Cook was Pollard, of St. Louis, was called to

> Fifth Ballot-Bourne, 157; Bronaugh 142; Hennessy, 175; Mabrey, 59. Bronaugh and Mabrey were dropped, leaving the race between Messrs. Hennessy and Bourne. The sixth ballot resulted in the nom-

> ination of Mr. Hennessy by a vote of On the last two ballots St. Louis

voted solidly for Hennessy. This completed the ticket, and the convention proceeded to nominate two presidential electors-at-large. John A. Lee, of St. Louis, and J. C. Allen, of Clay, were nominated by acclamation the people in their effort to bring about better and Charles Lemp, of St. Louis, and conditions; but in Missouri the party has a F. G. Reshow, of Polk, alternates.

ONE OF THE BATTLES. It is odd, the correspondent of the St. Louis Republic telegraph that paper, that the two big fights arose over power in 1873. the offices supposed to be attended by the most dignity-those of attorney-

general and supreme judge. R. C. P. Wilson had put Morton Jourdan in nomination for attorney-general. Then came the war-like Benton, Dunn, of Lincoln, and A. H. Bolte, of of Neosho. Mr. Benton began to scat-Franklin, were placed in nomination. ter fire brands. The Crow men had Fire Ballot-Lee, 101; Davidson, 69; been howling at Mr. Wilson, but he kept his temper and finished his talk in fairly good form.

The eyes of the man from Neosho flashed. His big voice rolled out and but one-half of what it was under republican he began to talk about corporate in- administration. Under the last two demofluences. There was a wild yell from Jourdan's supporters. They cheered Third Ballot-Lee, 173; Gash, 40; and howled and screamed for five minutes. Benton deliberately sat down on a step on the platform and for bond and interest fund to pay the interest waited until the storm was over. Then he finished his speech. When Mr. Benton stepped from the platform he was greeted with mingled cheers and levy to pay all governmental expenses,



Virgil Conkling, of Carroll county warm personal, as well as political, friend of Jourdan, succeeded Mr. Benton on the platform. Mr. Conkling is by W. A. Rothwell, of Randolph. a young man of powerful physique and diet. powerful voice. His jaws are square,

He opened up savagely from the has marked its past administration. start. He charged that a corporation attorney and lobbyist was back of

owing to the dense crowd and noisy Crow, and was influencing and domi-A tremendous uproar followed this

> Conkling turned to Chairman Peers, who was standing near him, and said quietly:

"I will name him." Then, turning toward the Fifteenth district guidon, he fixed his eyes on Col. Phelps, pointed his finger at him and shouted at the top of his voice:

immovable and apparently as uncon-

necessary to have to defend an honess, for the conduct of the republican majority is man on the floor of a democratic con-

vention, but he meant to defend Crow. "Can one man control south Missouri?" he asked. "Are you all bought, Remarks Made By Prominent Democrata you men of south Missouri? No, and neither is Ed Crow. In his hands the interests of all Missourians, rich or faithful to his friends, and will never to escort Mr. Stephens to the hall. desert Bill Phelps nor any other friend who has stood by him."

The afternoon session opened even routine business the two factions of ferred upon him. He also said: delegates began a noisy booming of their choices for supreme judge. Nearly every man in the hall took part in the performance. They acted like a lot of college boys celebrating a football victory. Finally, quiet was restored and a roll-call was ordered. Long before it was finished it was apparent that Judge Brace was certain of nomination.

Morton Jourdan had secured an ordinary school slate and a carpenter's brace. At the climax, when Judge Ramey moved to make Judge Brace's nomination unanimous, Jourdan, who stood on the press stand, shouted: "Mr. Chairman, Brace breaks the

The question of oratory entered largely into the proceedings of the convention. Champ Clark said: "Oratory is not in vogue in this campaign." Thereafter, nearly all of the nominating speakers, when it was in the slightest degree justifiable, extolled



A resolution was passed giving the state committee power to fill vacancies on the state and electoral ticket.

The democrats of Missouri, in state convenon assembled, heartly indorse the platform dopted by the National democratic convenion, which assembled in Chicago on July 7. and the nomination of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall for president and vice-presiient of the United States. We believe that platform to be an honest and explicit declaraion of fundamental democratic principles. and that the election of the candidates standing upon it will restore the country's pros-perity and bring relief to a suffering people. We demand the immediate restoration of the gold, for all debts, public or private, and we nonetization of any kind of legal-tender money

In the fild of national politics, the democratc party has placed itself so emphatically on the side of the people in their struggle against excessive taxation, profigate expenditures and a vicious monetary system that on this ground alone it would be entitled to the support of every citizen who is in sympathy with special claim upon their support by reason of its ecord in the administration of the state government and finances. The democratic party of Missouri offers as the best gurantee for the future the wise and economical administration

Orderly government under a liberal constitution has signalized the administration of our state affairs under democratic authority. which has been free from extravagance, ostentation and misrule. When it came into power in 1873 the democratic party found a bonded debt of \$21,768,000, the securities for which had been squandered. This debt has been paid off until only \$5.097 000 in bonds remains unpaid. While making this reduction in the state's indebtedness, the democratic party has been liberal in furnishing excellent educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions, equal to those of any state in the Union. It has continually reduced taxation, until the levy is now cratic administrations the tax levy has been reduced 15 cents on the \$100, or 3714 per cent-a saving of \$1,500,000 per annum to the taxpayers. The entire tax levy for state purposes is 25 cents on the \$100 valuation; lo cents of this is and principal upon the debt fastened upon the people prior to 1873; 5 cents of the same goes back to the people for the support of the common schools, leaving but 10 cents including appropriations for public buildings -school, eleemosvnary and penal-support of the university, normal schools, asylums, reform schools, penitentlary, for criminal costs and salaries of officers, thus giving to the people more for the small sum of money taken from them than does any state in the American Union. The continuance of democratic state government means the final and full payment of the state debt during the next four years, with the possibility at the end of that time of raising all state taxes from corporations, leaving the personal and real property in the counties to be taxed only for county pur-

The public school system in Missouri was founded by the act of February 6, 1837, under iemocratic supremacy. It has had its fullest ruition under democratic administration, until the money school funds of this state have become among the largest possessed by any com-monwealth in the Union, amounting at this time to \$12,283.491.19, beside which over \$12,000,-000 is invested in the public school houses of the state. The common schools and higher education have been liberally fostered, and the school system of Missouri, crowned by the state university, is famed for excellence throughout the republic

We invite the attention of the people to this record, and await with confidence their ver-We pledge the democratic party, so long as

it is intrusted with power, a continuance of the wise, economical and progressive policy that We favor appropriations for the public schools as liberal as the state's income will permit, and generous provision for the needs of the state university and state normals. We oppose any interference by the state with the parents' inalienable right to control and direct

and encourage the improvement of the public roads throughout the state. We renew our demand for the enactment of laws by congress and the state legislature that | phens' candidacy. will compel railway companies to adopt safety appliances for the protection of lives and limbs

the child's education.

of their employes. We favor all legislation that tends to and to elevate labor, and we favo such amendcarners from oppression of their employers. We also favor protecting the free labor of by inheritance. the state as far as possible, and the general public interests will permit, from competition

with prison labor. We heartly indorse the present state administration for its patriotism, integrity.

Mr. Bond announced from the platform his own withdrawal. The result of the ballot was not announced, alof the ballot was not announced, although it stood 316 for Jourdan and though it stood 316 for Jourdan stood in the center isle, his just an economy, and commend the enaction is not integrity. New York, July 28, for Bremen, arrived here at 9:30 a. m. Capt. Willsession of the legislature, called by a democenter isle, his just an economy, and commend the enaction is not integrity. New York, July 28, for Bremen, arrived here at 9:30 a. m. Capt. Willsession of the legislature, called by a democenter isle, his just an economy, and commend the enaction is not integrity. New York, July 28, for Bremen, arrived here at 9:30 a. m. Capt. Willsession of the legislature, called by a democenter isle, his just and economy, and com We heartily indorse the present state ad-

the house of representatives.

SOME SHORT TALKS.

in the Convention.

After the nomination for governor was made, a motion was offered and poor, will be protected. And he is carried that a committee be appointed The bands played "Dixie" and the

boom of cannon arose above the din. Mr. Stephens read a speech, thanking more tumultuously. After a little the convention for the honor con-"Next to the time, something like fifteen years ago, when the sweetheart of my boyhood days looked me in the eyes and told me that she loved me and would be mine forever, this is the proudest moment of my life.

"The democrats in national convention as-

sembled have given us a platform upon which every democrat, upon which every friend of humanity can stand-a platform which says what it means and means what it says; a platform in which there is not the slightest semblance of a compromise or straddle upon any of the important issues of ent. They have given us in the Boy Orator of the Platte and in the shipbuilder of Maine standard-bearers who are platforms within themselves; democrats who have spent many years of their lives in fighting the battle for the masses as against the classes, and for the restoration of our fathers' money to the position it occupied in the monetary system of our country before it was struck down at midnight by a conspiracy that was both foul and damnable. There is no reason why any democrat who loves his country, who loves his party and who loves his neighbor as himself should sulk or refuse to support his party ticket this year.

"In conclusion, I will say, If God spares my life, I will help carry the banner to victory, but I will not promise you that I will make the best governor the state has ever had. I will do the best I can, and will let the future historian write the story. If he says I was just, fair and patient, that I was without prejudice, but that I had a heart which always best in sympathy for the man that was down if he says I attended to the duties of the office with assiduity and devotion, that my administration was clean, practical and businesslike, and that I manugurated many business reforms which proved profitable to the taxpayers and satisfactory to the public generally, I will be happy: I will be satisfied: I will be content.'

Schater Vest was espied at the en trance to the hall, and was loudly called for. A committee broughtt him in, and the convention howled.

When the senator shrunken and bowed, came down the middle aigle, with the escorting com-mittee, the convention went wild again. The senator was a modest-looking personage, a colored striped shirt, turn-down collar, blue tle and black trousers of ancient vintage constituting his attire. But so anxious were the assembled democrats of Missouri to feast their eyes on him that the palms on the platform had to be removed, by very urgent request, so that Senator Vest stood revealed in all his dignity. And then the convention yelled itself hourse again.

The senator stated that he had not the vanity, even had he the strength, to believe that he could long entertain the large and enthusiastic audience of "silver lunatics" (laughter) now before him. He hoped also that he would be acquitted of any suspicion, not being a delegate, of having come before them in the interest of any candidate. He was there merely to meet old friends and to make arrangements for the coming campaign. As for the candidates before this convention, he was in that position expressed in the words of the old verse: "How happy could I be with either,

were t'other dear charmer away." old practice of demoracy, letting the majority free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver | democratic candidates on the presidential at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without ticket. He said that Missourians had gone to waiting for the aid or consent of any other na- Chicago, hoping that a Missourian, Richard P. ion. We demand that the standard silver dol- Bland, would be nominated for the presidency, lar shall be a full legal tender, equally with and every one of the Missouri delegation had done all possible to bring about that result. favor such legislation as will prevent the de- But now that Bryan was nominated, none would work more heartily for him than those same Bland Missourians. The nomination of Bryan was an impulse, but it was an impulse that was honest, and would lead to victory. He then dwelt on the earnestness and gathering force of the silver movement, and told anew the story of the demonetization of silver in 1873, paying his respects particularly in rather scathing terms to Senator John Sherman, of Ohlo. as the prime mover in the deed of darkness

Next, he told of his examination of the members of the "gold syndicate" in New York, and pictured in ironically graphic manner how Plerpont Morgan, Belmont and the others had tried to "save the country" by the purchase of the bond issues.

Following these features of his speech. Senator Vest adopted a conversational tone and related some anecdotes apropos the present political situation, which caused peals of aughter to ring through convention hall. He received another ovation at the close of his address, and then took his seat on the platform, where he remained throughout the afternoon session.

Judge Gibson, of Kansas City, chairman of the temporary organization, stepped to the front dressed in somber black, with an old-fashioned and plentifully-shown plaited shirt-front and a striped summer necktie.

Judge Gibson said that it was a great honor to preside over the temporary proceedings of a convention of the democrats of Missouri, and he thanked the state central committee for having conferred that honor upon him. They had assembled, first, to name the next state officers of the state of Missouri, the fifth state of the Union: next, to indorse the action of the representatives of democracy lately assembled in national tion in the city of Chicago. In the speaker's judgment that action had already been ratified in the hearts of 6,000,000 voters of this country and in the affections of the peo-ple. The Chicago declaration of principles was right, in the estimation of the American people, and it was democratic to the core There was not one line nor one word in it that was not democratic. The present convention was assembled to ratify that ecclaration In that declaration there was one central

because it was an American declaration of principles, to the effect that Americans were able to make their laws for themselves. feature around which all the rest revolved, and that was that the democratic party was in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the ratio that now exists in law, dictated by experience following the Bland-Allison law of '78 and again the Sherman law of '90. But to the speaker there was something greater in the declaration than that. The action of the Democratic national convention declared, in effect, that this country was great and strong enough to make its own laws. If a simple protest had been sufficient to forbid and prevent the British lion laying its heavy grasp on a little South American state, then 70,000,100 people of this country should be able to legislate for themselves, independent of any foreign action or influence

"Billy" Williams, of Cooper county placed Lon V. Stephens in nomination The speaker said that the people of Missourt had already spoken as regarded his candidate. and all that the convention has to do was to register the people's choice. The democrats of Missouri had delegated to the convention the simple duty of announcing the verdict of the state democracy. He did not intend to stoop to any detraction of any other candidates who might be in the field, but there were peculfar reasons making advisable the nomination of that distinguished son of Missouri, Lon V. Stephens. [Wild applause.] Neither would We favor an efficient road law that will aid he indulge in mere idle words of compliment for the candidate whose name he desired to place before the convention. He would mention some qualifications and reasons for Ste-

He then reviewed Mr. Stephens' public career, extolled his loyalty as a free-silver democrat, his faithfulness to his friends and courageous opposition to enemies. He was a true ameliorate the condition of the workingmen | westerner among westerners, a business man among the people of Missouri, and in sympathy ments to the constitution and such statutory | with every interest of the state. He had been laws as may be necessary to protect wage- intrusted with important duties and found fait...ful. He was a democrat in practice and

The Spree was Delayed.

WITHOUT A SURVIVOR.

Terrible Marine Disaster Off the East Coast of Patagonia-At Least Twenty Americans Lost, with No Clew by Which to Guess the Identity of the Ili-Fates Vessel-A Brave Attempt at Reser Thwarted by Rough Weather.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The Falkland islands, off the east coast of Patagonia, were, in May, the scene of a marine disaster involving the loss of nearly twenty American lives, which, as yet, remains wrapped up in mystery. But few details of the disaster have been received from the United States consul at Port Stanley. Consul Miller reports that on the evening of May 14 news was brought there that a large ship, evidently of American build, had struck on the Billy rock.

The Falkland Islands Company's launch was impressed into service, and with a volunteer crew commanded by Patrick McPherson, master of the bark Bankville, of Liverpool, went to the rescue. The rough sea, however, Capt-McPnerson found, prevented him from getting close to the ship. He brought her, however, near enough to count 14 men in the rigging, who hailed him in English and begged him to rescue them.

Capt. McPherson put back to port for a life boat and returned immediately, but before he reached the ship she had broken up. The rescue party stood by all night in the hope of picking up survivors, but after 15 hours of unwearied effort gave up the hope of saving life, and returned to Port Stan-

Late in May a diver went down into the vessel, but was unable to ascertain its name or hailing port. The only trace of humanity found on board was the body of a young woman about 18 years of age, dressed in a maroon colored dressing gown, with a gold watch chain about her neck, but nothing to furnish a clew to her identity. The body was buried according to the Episcopal service by the government of Falkland. Several articles were recovered from the wreck, but the only one giving a possible clew to the identity of the vessel was part of a lawn mower marked on the outside of the wheels "Philadelphia Lawn Mower" and on the inside of the wheel "Philadelphia, style M, 1895." The receivers of the condensers, of which the diver reports a number of different sizes, were marked "Manufactured for Holbrook, Merrill and Stetson, San Francisco and Sacramento."

A GREAT MYSTERY

Made Over the Shooting of a Soldier as the Brown Holst Works. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 7 .- Private Perkins, of Company B, Fifth regiment, O. N. G., doing duty at the Brown works, was shot in the middle of the right thigh some time yesterday. Officers and men of the regiment are reticent concerning the shooting, and either The speaker went into a eulogy of the good | decline to talk or profess absolute ig- alized in tone, because all the associa norance of any such occurrence. Two tions decided to maintain prices for rule, and from that to a consideration of the stories are current. One given out by this month, but the markets are no a soldier is to the effect that Private stronger in volume of orders or pur Perkins was accidentally shot while fooling with a revolver at 4 a. m. cessions is the prevailing rule, and yesterday. Another account is that prices are almost nominal. Perkins, with three other men, in charge of Corporal Trail, did in the United States, against 225 last duty all of last night in front of 317 year, and 32 in Canada, against 43 last Kirtland street. These premises were | year, stoned last week and again Tuesday night for harboring four of Brown's present employes. The landlady asked for military protection. Her son was Caused by the Silly and Reprehensible introduced to the guard of four men and he is sure one them was Perkins. Corporal Trail took his men away at 7 a. m. On the southeast corner of Kirtland and Superior streets stands That it was averted was due to the the Retreat home. The Kirtland-

> barracks. ANOTHER STAR FOR OUR FLAG Looms Up in the Direction of Indian Ter-

ritory-McCurtain Chosen as Principal Chief. ATOKA, I. T., Aug. 7 .- Hon. Green McCurtain, candidate for principal chief of the Choctaw nation, has carried the election and the intermarried as citizens. Capt. Mckennon, of the yesterday afternoon and seems to be tions. gratified with the results of the election. He says the way for allotment and statehood for the territory is opened, and with McCurtain as chief and a full equal division council, another star can be seen appearing on the flag.

THE FIVE POINTS TRAGEDY.

The Assailants Will be Charged with Murder in the First Degree.

LAFAYETTE, Ala., Aug. 7.-All is quiet at Five Points, the scene of Tuesday's tragedy. The posse have returned from there with Lee Trainmeil, Byron Trammell and Millard druggist, was chased out of his store Trammell, in custody and placed them in jail here. These are three of the Mr. Lamart, was compelled to take to participants in the affair and they are | the side streets. all wounded. Apling Trammell, another of them, is at his home in Five Points mortally wounded.

Warrants have been sworn out against those mentioned and Lee Grady, also a participant, charging them with marder in the first degree, and the preliminary hearing will take place before

A LONG VOYAGE.

Arrival of the Overdue Steamship Santa Clara.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 .- The American ship Santa Clara, about which there has been considerable anxiety, arr ved yesterday morning, 173 days from New York, with a cargo of general merchandise. Fifteen per cent. reinsurance was paid on her prior to her arrival. Capt. Fuller reports that he had an uneventful voyage, being delayed off the Horn by adverse winds and currents. He saw nothing of the City of Philadelphia.

COMPLETELY WORN OUT. Gov. Altgeld Seeks Rest and Health at

Gienwood Springs, Col. DENVER, Col., Aug. 7 .- Gov. Altgeld was in the city yesterday morning on was held at noon at which Lord Salis his way to Gienwood Springs. He said that he was completely worn out and that he came to Colorado for his SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 6.-The North | health and will remain here an in-German Lloyd steamer Spree, from definite time. He declined to discuss Illinois politics, but felt that the contest between Bryan and McKinley would be quite close, with the chances

Nebraska man

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW

A Sudden Change in Monetary Condition Produced Throughout the Country by the Sensational Collapse of Speculators at Chicago—Imports Decrease and Ex-ports Increase, Easing the Pressure of Our Obligations Abroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8,-R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade to-day, say:

The sensational collapse of speculators at Chicago who controlled Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stocks and had hoisted them to fancy figures, with the consequent closing of the Chicago stock exchange for i period yet indefinite, though followed by remarkably few failures, brings a sudden change in monetary conditions throughout the country. At least a month earlier than had been expected, Chicago has drawn heavily upon its bank balances here, and withdrawals of all other western funds may natur ally result. Europe was also moved to sell American stocks rather freely, so that the average of 60 of the most active railway stocks fell about 2.18 per share, and the average of trust stocks about \$1.88.

It is important that the increase of merchandise exports \$800,000 or 12 per cent, over last year for the week, and the decrease of imports, \$700,000 or 7.7 per cent., still continues to limit the sum payable abroad.

The situation as to cotton is doubtless critical for many producers. Extremely hot and dry weather has done serious harm, but it must indeed be an extraordinary condition that reduces the yield 20 per cent. in August. Men of much knowledge and experience but a few days ago judged a yield of 10,000,000 bales, and if they were 1,000,000 bales too high, still those who now predict only 7,000,000 bales are likely to err in the opposite direction. With large acreage it is always safe to remember that only a part of the crop is ever affected by misfortunes between August 1 and frost. The price rose almost beyond precedent, 3-8

on Wednesday alone. Labor is more disturbed than usual, The great strike of garment workers here has much extended; the strike at Cleveland has broken out again and involves several other branches of labor; the iron furnace men of the Shenango valley resist a reduction to the wages of May, 1895, though Mahoning Vailey workers do not; the iron works throughout the country are striving to cut down cost in order to keep in operation; the iron mines of the Gogebic range are stopping; the suspension of cotton mills has become more general and over four million spindles are said to be idle at Fall River alone and probably three-eights or more of the entire producing capacity in the country; the rubber works are mostly stopped and notwithstanding the lightweight opening, a number of woolen mills. Evidently the working force and also wages have

been reduced. The iron markets grow less demor chases. Pressure to sell, even at con-

Failures for the week have been 240

ALMOST A RIOT

Conduct of Two Militiamen. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8 .- A riot was narrowly averted at the corner of St. Clair and Lewis streets last evening. coolness and clearheadedness of a street side is inclosed with a high number of business men of that localboard fence. It is reported Perkins ity, together with the prompt appearwas shot through a hole in this fence | ance of Company F, Fifth regiment, O as he was marching back to Brown's N. G., commanded by Capt. Zimmer

man. When the militia pickets were throws out around the Brown Hoisting Co.'s works at 5 o'clock, two men were stationed at this corner, members of Company I, Fifth regiment. A dozen children, boys and girls, were march ing up and down the streets playing soldier. None of them were over 12 years old. But this juvenile fun seemed to exasperate the boys who carried the citizens are assured their full rights | real guns Without any warning they charged bayonets on the defenseless Dawes commission, arrived at Atoka children, who scattered in all direc-

> Hundreds of people were passing, returning from work, and several expostulated with the soldiers. The pickets then ordered every one off the street. Edward Nicholas, who lives at 17 Becket place, came down Lewis street with his wife. He was ordered off the street, and as he did not move quick enough, was jabbed with the bayonet. His wife remoustrated, and was threatened with the steel and compelled to flee.

Several other persons were prodded into alacrity of movement, but the crowd kept gathering, and threats were freely made. H. W. Lamart, a and Dr. A. D. Campbell, who was with

The arrival of Company F and the action of the business men in withdrawing indoors quieted affairs greatly and in a short time the trouble had disappeared, though this petty action of the militia has caused intense bitterness against them on the part of those who have heretofore been indifferent.

ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

The Sovereignty of Brazil Acknowledged

by Great Britain. NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-Senor A. F. Xavier, the Brazilian consul here has received a dispatch from his government confirming the announcement that the government of Great Britain has acknowledged the sovereignty of Brazil over the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil.

This is according to the award of the Portuguese government, whose good offices were accepted by Great Britain and Brazil.

A CABINET CHISIS

Impending in England Over the Irish Land Bill. bury presided.

The Birmingham Post, which is the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, says that the cabinet will seriously consider the position created when several amendments to the bill STEADY STARK TREES millions to the bill which the manufacture of the bill start and the bill start amendments to the bill start and start amendments to the bill start and start amendments to the bill start and start and start amendments to the bill start amendment by Thursday night's action of the at the present time favorable so the which the government opposed, were sdopted

Society and the Churca

The Christian church is not a religious club, which meets weekls for purposes of mutual acquaintance and improvement. Sociability is a good and needed thing, but the church is not a mutual admiration society .- Rev. W. T. McElveen, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

A flag's respectability depends upon what it stands for. The Stars and Stripes stand for a government of the people, the liberty of the people. The flag stands for freedom and honor and right.-Rev. C. L. Thompson, Presbyterian, New York.

Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges. The general public, as well as stove dealers, will be pleased to learn that the famous Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges are now being manufactured in greater number than ever. The old Excelsior Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis has been succeeded by the Charter Oak Stove and Range Co., St. Louis. This firm now has a large force of hands at work, and is putting the best of workmanship and material in their famous stoves. There is probably no better stove or range on the market to-day than the Charter Oak.

WHAT is the baby's name! Indeed We haven't one selected, We're waiting till November comes, To see which man's elected.

-Washington Star.

If Pestered Day and Night With nervousness, take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and tranquillizes the nervous system. The basis of recovery is a reform in errors of digestion. The epigastric nerve and brain are united in the closest bond of sympathy, so that dys-peptic symptoms in the gastric region are always accompanied by hurtful refiex nerv-ous action. Both are remedied by the Bit-ters, which also cures malaria, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Non-Committal. — Possible Suitor—"Are you musical, miss?" Elderly Maiden (hesitatingly)—"Would that be agreeable to you?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Low Rate Excursions South. On the first and third Tuesday of each month till October about half-rates for round trip will be made to points in the South by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent Louisville, Ky. or eral Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"With all thy faults, I love thee still," as the husband said to his scolding wife.—J.

Best of All To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Spring time comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size \$1. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, and for sale by all druggists

"An' so O'Flannigan was sint up fer loife, ye sezi" "Yis, but his friends do be thryin' to get his sintence redooced tin years."—Life.

FLANNEL next to the skin often produces a rash, removable with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents. "They say Barrows has writer's cramp."
"Well, I don't wonder, considering the literature he feeds on."—Harper's Bazar.

WE think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

Foreign-"I thought her husband was French." "Oh, no. Broken English."-Detroit Tribuse.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Most of us know a good thing when some one else has it.—Life.

Is the One True Blood Purifier. 81. Sarsaparilla Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion

WHAT LINE made the rate one cent per mile to St. Paul for

the THIRTIETH ANNUAL

ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.? WHAT LINE

alone granted a return limit of thirty days on all tickets to the next

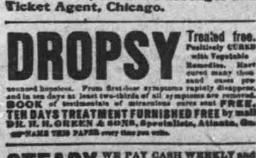
deserves the united support of all the members of the Grand Army and their hosts of friends?

WHAT LINE

will you patronize? Under these circumstances, other things being equal, surely it will be the

CHICAGO GREAT

F. H. LORD, General Passenger and



Encampment at St. Paul?

WHAT LINE